to, he would still feel that there was a greater safety, and

that was the sacret and inestimable gift of human liberty. If, said he, in conclusion, fighting for that liberty, we should be driven back to the Ohio river, we

will contest every inch of ground till we are driven back to the far lakes, and there we will once more cry—

Hon. Gunum Adams, Southern opposition member of Congress from Kentucky, in response to loud and repeat-ed calls, said, that whilst be supposed be was addressing

and the enforcement of the laws. (Great applause.) He had no argument to make upon the subject which his friend and constituent from Kentucky had discussed this evening. Although a Kentuckian, and a citizen of a slave State, born there, and having lived there

sides of Mason and Dixon's line. (Applause.) He had

never been a democrat, and never could be one, and therefore they might with propriety say that he was not the man to talk to them. He had no proposition to offer

to his republican brethren, who were now in the ascer

dant, but he might perhaps with propriety appeal to them to do something, if indeed they could. He asked no secrifice of principle, any more than his friend who

had just addressed them. He would not ask them to stuitify themselves. They had won the election, and were entitled to the fruits of it, under the constitution

and laws of the country. (Applause.) He would not ask them to abandon that; but he would appeal to them,

appeals to the hearts of patriots, philanthropists and levers of civil and religious liberty—to do something,

if it was in their power, to save this confederacy. (Loud

cheers.) He would vote for anything that would accom-plish this end. It was needless to talk any longer on the subject. It was needless for Southern men to make de-

mands, or for the border State men to make appeals. If

were coming forward and doing it. (Great applause.) He was not afraid to say, here or elsewhere, that he was not

South the guarantees required, but he was for the Union as it is. (Tremendous applause.) He spoke for Greene Adams, and not for Kentucky, or for any of the bordern States, which it was absolutely necessary, for the safety of the North as well as the South, should be kept in this Union. In his opinion, the men who beasted of their chivalry and war-

like prowess were not dangerous men. (Cheers and

laughter.) There were men in Kentucky who were

willing to sacrifice everything, and to compromise upon every point, to save the Union; and whenever the strife should come those men would stand like a wall of fire

against either Northern or Southern hosts. (Cheers.) Some of his extreme Southern friends might think that

the republican party walk up, and in their liberality grant what the Senator from his own State, Mr. Critten

den, asked; but it really amounted to nothing. This slavery question was a mere abstraction. Congress could neither legislate slavery into a Territory nor

keep it out. But he would vote for any proposition of compromise. If the republicans had any propositions to offer, they should make it known now. If they could do

nothing, they should let it be known, and let all prepare for the dread and dire consequences. For himself, being a slaveholder, he was willing to surrender his slaves and all his property for the sake of the Union. (Cheers.)

all his property for the was ready to cast his mite into the treasury. In conclusion, he urged his republican friends, if they could do anything to save the country, to

After three cheers for the Union as it is, and three for

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WARMINGTON, Jan. 25 1861.
The Beston Delegation in Washington—Gon. Peculee, of New Hampshire, on Hand—Surprise of the Republicans at the Conduct of their Leaders—The Rust and Dunn Difficulty

Adjusted—The Proposition for a Border State Concention Pavorably Received—The Popular Voice in the Matter— The Debate on the Crittenden Compromise—The Rumored Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, dc., dc.

The city is full of strangers, mostly from the East-ward. The Boston delegation, consisting of Mesers. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop (old whigs), A. A.

Lawrence (native American), Levi Woodbury, (democrat), and E. S. Tobey (old whig), are to-day receiv

ing visits from prominent personages, and consultations have been held on the state of the nation. Judge

petition itself had not arrived at a sate hour last night.
It will probably be here to-day, and be presented to the
Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The delegation already here
at one time possessed the most imposing political influence in New England. Edward Everett and Robert C.

Winthrop held the State of Massachusetts in the palms of their hands for many years, as the representatives, with Daniel Wobster, of the then great whig party. But the glo-ry has departed from Israel, and they have now scarcely a corporal's guard to back them; and yet they are still as good men, and as firm patriote, and as sound statesmen

hand man of ex-President Pierce, is also here. He repre-sents the Pierce section of the New Hampshire democra-cy, and will exercise his influence to allay the prevailing

publican has expressed surprise at the obstinacy of the

leaders of their party in not listening to terms of com-promise with the South. Mr. Esty, of Dover, a promi-nent republican member of the New Hampshire Legisla-ture, expresses his surprise at the back bone his political

confederates exhibit in these trying times. His in

Cassius M. Clay, the meeting adjourned.

uns, democrate and men of all parties, he claim

THE REVOLUTION.

MPOP.TANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Message from the President on the Virginia Resolutions.

Cassius M. Clay's Speech on

MR. ADAMS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Excitement in Charleston in Regard to the Destination of the Brooklyn.

Oarrespondence Between the President and Ex-President Tyler.

Acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy by England.

Special Message from the Goverpor of Mississippi.

The Navigation of the "Father of Waters Not to be Obstructed.

THE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

from Governor Pickens. Everything was quiet

on for the South with United States troops, which siderable excitement. The authorities accord-replied to ex-President Tyler to ascertain the whether any reinforcements had been sent by int to Fort Sumter. Ex-President Tyler aded a note to the President asking him whether reinforcements had been sent to Fort Sumter. The President in his reply said he was not aware that any reinforce ents had been sent there. He did not give the ex-Prent, however, any information respecting the move-ts of the Brooklyn. The destination of the Brooklyn posed to be Fort Pickens.

of the West, keep their own secrets. They do not intend inform the South of their movements.

who called on him, that the government intended to re-lieve quietly several of the Southern forts. There will

ousg that the Crittenden-Bigler proposition will pass Legislature of Pennsylvania. If this should turn out

be correct the resolutions will be adopted by Congress. It is regarded here by more mederate Southern men as cost unfortunate that the tariff question is to be brought uld it now become a law, will add unne rily to the seconsion fires now raging at the South, and be regarded by the enemies of the Union of the detered disposition to legislate for the benefit of Northern class interests, to the prejudice of the South, and thus tend to prevent restoration of view under which this important subject is to be regarded. Morrill's bill, as it stands, would seriously in-teriore with and impair our commerce with England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, and would country with the people, if not with the governments, of respective countries named. The inquiry very na r arises, whether this is a favorable moment measure have an unaveidable tendency to strengthen the cause of the secoding States with European powers: dy it is known here that the di atives of several of the most import probability of opening direct trade with the South upon the basis of free trade, which would enable the manufac the North, in the event of a permanent separation of the condition of our country it becomes immensely impor-tant that the policy of this government, as now being carried out, and likely to be continued by the incoming administration, should be communicated to the different governments of Europe, so that they may not be drawn off into premature and embarrassing recognition of any secoding State or States, as it is held to be the paramount duty of the present, as it will be of the incoming administration, to States of the Union. There is too much reason to believe that the sympathies of many of our representative abroad will predispose them to co-operate in carrying out the foreign policy of the seceding States. This is a point of special importance which seems to demand the imme-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with

I. Lincoln, at Springfield, within the past week that the latter in discussing the existing state of affairs expressed himself as follows—'I will suffer death before I will consent or will advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of this government to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace the destruction of the government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

the Border State or Etheridge proposition contained in this correspondence of the 14th inst. as a future basis of agreement, if the republicans as a party desire it. This fact gives importance to a leading editorial in the State Journal of the 24th inst., published at Springdeld, III. While it is true that the Journal is not the official organ of Mr. Liscoin, it is also true that it never contains any recommendation to the republican party, or asserts any new line of policy for that party, that is in conflict with the known views of Mr. Lincoin. Here is the Journal's

If anything short of a concession of the principle that the Territories should not be surrendered to slavery will satisfy the South, the republican party stand ready to yield it. This point they cannot yield with honor. They will never yield it at all. If the Southern people are afraid that the republican party intends to interfere with slavery in the slave States by Congressional action, we fours, are willing, by constitutional amendment or

again: if the Southern people fear or believe that the republican party are opposed to the admission of any more tlave States, we are willing

spended to in all directions.

Capt. Ingraham, of Kosnia fame, late of the United States steamer Richmond, is here with his family, who have resided here during his absence in the Mediter ranean. It is not understood that the Captain has re-

on the Tariff, were engaged together nearly all of Satur-

lic again carly in February by the application of Conover and Law, Fowler's sureties, to the United States District Court of New York, for relief under the United States Attach Warrant act of May, 1820 This act gives auhority to sureties, in cases of defalcation, to appeal to the District Court for relief. Out of eighty-six actions that have occurred under it Fowler's is the first in which

Odd Fellows' Hall was densely crowded on Saturday night to hear the speech of Cassius M. Clay, of Hentucky, on the present condition of the country. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather many ladies and

tain officials in Washington for some time.

It is now certain that the President intends to send the by a special message. He will refer to the mission of ex-President Tyler and say that he can make no arrangement in reference to the future as President, but leave the whole matter to Congress. It is believed that he will recommend the Crittenden-Bigler plan of settlement. He will also refer to the present condition of affairs at Charleston and Pensacola, and reiterate his determination to defend the public property at all hazards. He trusts there will be no collision between the federal and State authorities. He will do everything in his power to avoid one, and hopes that South Carolina will use the

that it should be made the law or the comm

that it abould be made the law or the constitution that Territories applying for admission into the Union shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the people of such Territory so applying shall determine; and further, we are in favor of and caracatly recommend the repeal of all State laws in conflict with the constitution of the United States or that in any way obstruct or interfere with the execution of federal laws; we are in favor of any compromise that does not yield to slavery the right to go into free Territories; the accitive

right to go into free Territories; the positive right to do this it never did have until the

right to the state it never on have anni me kansas-Nebraska bill was passed; the Missouri com-promise was repealed by the slave States under the plea that it was unjust and unconstitutional. If it was unjust to the South and in conflict with the con-

we saturned with its resteration. If the slave States, or any considerable number of them, or, indeed, any one of them, will come forward with a compromise that does not involve the surrender of free territory to slavery, there will be so difficulty in securing for it the support of the whole republican party.

A delegation of Chicago merchants arrived here to-day

tween Philadelphia and Washington about inauguration

that the Capitol had been occupied last night by State

were enrolled in this city to prevent Lincoln's inaugu-

ration has led to the discovery that about sixty persons have banded together for seme such purpose, but the

exact intention is not as yet divulged, if settled ever

The city has been very quiet to-day, and for a wonder

had an interview with ex-President Tyler, who is stop

sional circles in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard Select Committee of the House have positive

city and vicinity to overthrow the government, in which certain prominent officials and citizens in Washington and

to the matter, and every man, from ex-Cabinet officers down to the humblest department clerk or Senate em-ploye, will be held to the strictest account. In this emer-gency it is gratifying to know that, while there may be

do it, if they cannot consistently remain in the Unior will go out, have determined that while they do remain

will not do so dishonorably.

The existence of the conspiracy has been known to cer-

ping at Brown's. He was also in consultation with oth

on a visit of observation and advice.

rumors have not been abundant.

be satisfied with its restoration. If the slave States, or

chusetts, in the Committee of Thirty-three, contains stronger element for the settlement of the vexed quee tion of slavery than the majority of people seem to un derstand. When discussing his propositions, as a general thing, reference is only made to the admission of New may elect. This meets with approbation and opposition North and South. Some republicans say, we can go fo that, because the people of New Mexico will not vote to make a slave State, and if they do slavery cannot exist there. Another class may slavery exists there now, and has been legalized by territoria legislation; besides, they declare they will not by their States, by voting to any people the right to make another slave State, whether it be true that slavery can

or cannot exist in such State.

The great argument adduced in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State under the present administration is, that it removes so much territory from being subject to the doctrines of the Chicago platform under the Lincoln administration, and to that extent removes a great difficulty in the pathway of Mr. Lincoln. But this is not the vital proposition made by Mr. Adams. The one which strikes at the evil complained of by slave-holders is squarely met in the first proposition made by Mr. Adams to amend the constitution by inserting the fourths of the Legislatures of the sevaral States, viz:-No amendment of this constitution having for its object

tween their citizens and those described in section two of the first article of the constitution, or other cognise that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the consent of every one of the States com.

the free States would induce the opponents of slavery, under the Lincoin administration, to call a convention to amend the United States constitution by a provision abolishing slavery in all the States. This proposition of abolishing slavery in all the States. This proposition of Mr. Adams not only removes that fear at once, but, together with the New Mexico proposition, also removes the nigger question from the politics of the country, and will bring peace to a distracted people.

Caseius M. Clay, in reasoning with the republicans, presses this point home with great effect; and I am able to state in this connection that Mr. Clay is backed in his efforts here by some of the leading and most influential contents in Mexicolary.

contlemen in Kentucky.

The Senators and members of the House from Missis

sippl, upon retiring, notified the proper officers of the two on account of their relation to the United States govern-ment, but to get them franked by some member who does not recognise that government. A large number of letters and documents have already been sent them in accordance with their directions.

The Union men of the Cabinet are very much dissat fied with the dillatory course pursued by Mr. Toucey in conducting the affairs of the Navy Department. Mr. Robinson, M. C., of Rhode Island, said yesterday

that he means to watch this secession movement closely and not let all the other States go out and leave Rhe

Island to pay the national debt.

One hundred and fifty thousand copies of Cleme copies will be forthwith scattered over Virginia, by or

Washnoron, Jan. 27, 16th.
The following named representatives have signed Mr.
Montgomery's proposition that the members of Congress
resign, and arrangements be made for the election of
their successors, to meet on the 23d of February, in order that they, fresh from the people, may adjust political difficulties:-

political difficulties:—

Mesers. Mentgomery and Florence, of Pennsylvania; Chemens, Bocock, Martin, Garnett, Jenkins, Edmundson and Dejarnette, of Virginia; Wright and Avery, of Tennessee; Riggs, of Now Jersey; Taylor, of Louisiana; Davis, Niblack, Holman and English, of Indiana; Burnett and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Smith, of North Carolina; Whiteley, of Delaware; Larrabee, of Missouri; Scott, of California; Sickles, of New York; Craig and Anderson, of Missouri; Simms, Brown, Peyton and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Simms, Brown, Peyton and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hughes and Koukel, of Maryland; Fouke, Logan and McClernand, of Illinois; the last named because it will facilitate a just settlement.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the contents of the

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the government has no information fleading to the belief that

Ex-President Tyler leaves Washington to-morrow, to return by the 4th of February.

There was much private consultation yesterday and | in the future, as in the past, stand by the party. If the to-day among prominent gentiemen relative to an adjust-ment, and there was a vigorous outside influence in the

spatches from the Pacific squadron. Plag officer Montgomery had despatched two steamers in search of the lost vossel Levant. The impression was very general among the officers of the squadron that she is lost. The health of officers and crew of the squadron is good. Letnent gentlemen all over the United States to meet the commissioners who come here on the 4th of February

signed. Capt. Hope has left to take con Richmond.

the Post Office Department has been interested.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

quently interrupted by applause.

He declared that he spoke for no man, clique or party, but these were times when the humblest citizen might be heard with patience, if not with consideration and respect. The country was in the midst of a revolution. A portion of the citizens were in open and armed rebellion country's flag lowered, United States vessels were fired into, and public property was taken possession of by armed associations. All his worldly interests were on one side, and his gallant party was on the other. He therediscuss the slavery question, as developed in the Compro-mise measures of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Comproof any of the States. It was a party of defence. It fought the Presidential canvass of 1856 on the slavery issue, and was beaten. But did republicans then project rebellion because of their defeat? No; but they tried once more, and this time they got a verdict of the people in their favor, and on behalf of liberty as against slavery. (Applause.) As the supremacy of slavery in the government had been submitted 40 for eighty freedom should not be in its turn submitted to? If not, what then? What standard of governexcept to submit to the rule of the minority, whether that be a proud and intolerant oligarchy or a monarchy sion, but merely deny that there was power in any State or number of States to secode. He quoted Alexander tion was abandoned was because under it it was fountions. If they had to go to battle on the issue as to whether the people owed their allegiance to State govern national government, few men would and any difficulty in deciding that their first and highest allegiance was to the national government. The South was infatuated not to see that the cause of their political defeat was in the inherent nature of things. It was not allotted to men that they should fourish, like lilies of the valley, tolling not. It was through want of free labor that the South fell behind the superior civilization of the free States, which had lived

up to the eternal law that "in the sweat of their brow they should eat bread." Whenever the slave power recognized that truth they would acquiesce in the exist-ing state of things, and make the best of it. Then there would be perfect harmony and fraternal feeling, slavery would be withdrawn from the political arena, and political parties would be formed on other issues. There political parties would be formed on other issues. There was no reason why South Carolina and Massachusetts, instead of drawing their swords against each other, should not, three years hence, stand together in political affinity as against Tennessee and Kentucky. He sketched the injurious effects of disunton upon the South, as it would virtually bring the Canada line down to the Ohio river. It would also necessitate the keeping up of large standing armies, which would entirely impoverish the South. The institution of slavery itself would be eventually destroyed through disunion. For himself, he was in favor of the He was willing that there should be a constitutional guarantee that slavery should never be inter the odious features of the Fugitive Slave law should been moved, and that law be really made more efficacious. But ful citizens, sojourning in other States, should not be subjected to mob law. If they committed offences against the laws of the State where they sojourned, let

them be tried and punished according to those laws, but let the mob law—that relic of barbarism, that repreach to civilization—be de-stroyed by the power of the national government. (Applause.) If two, ten or ten thousand men, should take and execute a peaceful citizen without a trial, an possibly without crime, he wanted the national govern-ment to take those ten, or ten thousand men, and exe-cute them. (Applause.) He differed with Senator Wade, of Ohio, when he said that to pacify the country nothing was to be done; and he also differed with Senator Seward, in taking the position that something might be done one, two or three years hence. That would be too late. The question must be settled now. How? He called upone, two or larce years nence. That would be too late. The question must be settled now. How? He called upon the republican party to stand by every single principle of the Chicago platform, to stand by it now and forever, and he would stand with them. (Applause.) But still he was ready to do everything short of sacrificing principle. The people had decided on behalf of the republican party, and yet they now said to their Southern brethren, "We give you every inch of territory that your ultra mene ever asked for, up to the Missouri line." If, said he, we have to go to battle, will it not have been well for us to be able to say that we acted magnanimously, and did all that was possible for conciliation? He favored Mr. Adams' propection, that all the territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes where slavery now existed de focto by local law should be admitted as a State. The republican party would not be responsible for the existence of slavery there, regarding it as a fixed fact which they could not change. He knew that this project was repudiated as being a present of a Trojan horse, ostensibly giving the South a slave State whereas in reality it would become a free State. To that he would say, we give you all we have a right to give take it, and manage it as you can. If you can make it as any state, then be it a slave State. But if, in spite

dictate to or to attempt to demoralize the regulation party by a difference of policy, and therefore can party by a difference of policy, and candidate if, after full consideration, the suggestions, which were not his, but Mr. Adams', should not meet the ap-

proval of the party in caucus, he would acquiesce in that

the destiny of preserving the libertles of the country. Therefore, in good or eyil, for successor wee, he would

general favor among conservatives. But in the present whirl of excitement, and in the midst of the uncertainty about future events, almost every reasonable proposition for adjustment meets but little favor from those who have the power to apply a corrective for existing evils. The period is so brief between the out-going of the present administration and the advent of the new one, but little can be expected from any measure that has been offered, unless it be a general acquiescence in the Crittenden compromise. From neasy every quarter of the country, excepting the seceding region, innumerable petitions are delly poured into Congress in favor of that comferents; and it would really seem that, if the popular voice has ever been engressed through the channels of petitions, it has been signally heard in this instance. The debate in the House was continued to day by Mr. Nelson (American), of Tennessee. He advocated the Crittenden compromise, and a reference to the period when that pateriotic statesman, now orowned with an honorable old age, should pass to that bourne whence no traveller returns, and be welcomed to the arms and receive the blessings of the patriots who had gone before him, evoked a round of applause in the galleries that brought down the Speaker's hammer with vigorous vehemence.

The admission of Mr. Stratton (rep.), of New Jersey, take it, and manage it as you can. If you can make it a slave State, then be it a slave State. But if, in spite it a clave State, then be it a slave State. But if, in spite of all the influence you can bring to beas, it will still be a free State, then God's will be done. (Laughter and ap-plaume.) He asked his republican friends, what sacretice of principle was there here? If it could be shown that in this they abandoned a single plank of the Chicago plat form, he would agree to denounce the whole scheme. If the border States were satisfied with this, as he had reason to believe they would be, the cotton States would be obliged to be satisfied, and peace would be restored. He had thus honestly and faithfully stated what he thought best to be done to save the republic. He claimed no infallibility for his views. He was the last man to

KENTUCKY COMMISSIONERS TO WASHING-

The Legislature yesterday appointed the following Com-missioners to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at Washington, on February 4:—James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Governor Moorehead, William O. Butler, James Guthrie and Charles A. Wyckliffe.

UNION MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26, 1861. Hall here this evening. Ethan Shepiey, ex-Chief Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties. Resolutions were passed manimously, "That the destruction of the Union that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint, respecting the affairs of other States, not coming within the jurisdiction of the united States; that we de-sire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon code; that forcible opposition of constitutional laws is criminal and must meet our disapprobation and resis tance; that it is the duty of the government to cause the forts and other public property to be protected, the re-venue laws enforced and the State should be ready to aid the government; that it is our duty and purpose to cultivate a friendly spirit towards all our countrymen; tion to meet the present difficulties and give the most favorable consideration to every favorable proposition rom any section of our country, and that it is expedient o repeal the Personal Liberty bills."

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was re-

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES TO BE ENDORSED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

Bosron, Jan. 27, 1861. were instructed to report a bill authorizing the endorse-ment by the State of national Treasury Notes to the

1836 and 1837, amounting to \$1,300,000. The order was passed by a large majority.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27, 1861. The Kentucky Legislature yesterday almost u

y adepted the Virginia resolutions, so construed as to require the federal government to protect slavery in all the Territories now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of 36 30, and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA BAY.

This fortification, now in possession of 225 United States troops, under the command of First Lieutenant Adam J.

vested by two thousand troops from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, under the command of Major General W. H. Chase, formerly Major in the United States Corps of Engineers. Fort Pickens is commanded by Fort Barancas and Fort McRae, both of which works, with a new battery recently erected, are ready to open fire on Fort Pickens at a moment's warning. The besiegers at last accounts were making scaling ladders and other preparations to capture the latter named work.

command of the United States garrison at Fort Pickens. Pensacola. He entered the United States Military Aca-1850, when he was commissioned in the army as brevet Second Lieutenant of the First regiment of Artillery. He ed on special duty as acting Assistant Professor of Hthics

CAPT. WM. S. WALKER OF THE BROOKLYN. The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn is commanded by Captain Wm. S. Walker, who is a native of New Hampshire. He entered the navy as a midshipman at twenty years of age, and has reached his present position by regular promotion. He commanded the Saratoga in the Japan expedition, and during the war with Mexico commanded a gunboat, but was not called into active service. He is about sixty years of age, and is highly esteemed by those who know him. He is a brave and gallant officer, and one of the best disciplinarians in the navy. Two of his children live in Boston.

Governor Andrew, the republican Executive of May order intended as a menace to the South, to reorganize the militia of the State. Like the generality of accidental and it has gained for him nothing but earnity from the Union loving military men of Massachusetts. Among them is one who appears to understand his status in the Union and the remedy for the purification of the country, is Captain Charles H. Manning, of the Salem Light Artil-

is Captain Charles H. Manning, of the Salem Light Artillery, who wrote the Governor a long letter, from which we take the following extracts:—

They, the Salem Light Artillery, are now filled with astonishment at the alacrity with which Massachusetts effers her services in the work of war against her brothren. That she who, swept on by political rancor, proposed to shut up her arsenals and her store houses, and bury every military ensign in the danty seclusion of deserted armories, while a foreign foe was sweeping our seas, destroying our towns and devastating our fields—that she should now rush to arms against those of her fellow citizens who ask for a position equal with her own under the confederation, is as strange and unnatural as that national madness which vents itself in the horrors of civil strife. That she who denounced and defined the Union, while it was in the hands of her political opponents, should now be eager to fight for its preservation, is somewhatisignificant.

It is impossible that the great industrial interests of Massachusetts can be benefitted by active hostilities. Her commerce depends upon amisable relations throughout our land. Her manufactures cannot fourtah while a civil war rends our country. The thousands of laborers and journeymen now anxiously waiting for posee cannot endure the additional distress with which prolonged collision would oppress them. To them a fraternal Union alone, continued and sustained by a just recognition of constitutional right overywhere, can bring plenty and prosperity. These bleesings cannot be secured by force of arms. And while our intelligence remains to us, shall we not, as a free people, guided by the wisest counsels and impelled by the broadest impulses, appeal to that spirit of concessing which animated our fathers in their great work of establishing a republic of constitutional liberty on this continent?

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND ENG-

great work of establishing a republic of constitutional liberty on this continent?

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND ENGLAND.

ANTICIPATED ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY LORD FALMERSTON.

[From the Toronto Leader, January 24.]

LORD FALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

In the course of a speech, delivered at Southampton, Lord Palmerston referred to the difficulties between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, and expressed a fear that the Union would be dissolved. His Lordship added a hope that, whether the Union were dissolved or maintained, amicable relations would be established; and that there would be no war between brothern. Frem the Furthess of the telegraphic phrasology, it is not possible to say whether Lord Palmerston intended to refer to the relations of England with the American confederations, or only to the relations between the two confederacies into which the United States are rapidly forming themselved. Be this as it may, the intension of Southern confederacy as soon as it is formed no longer admits of question. This amenous memory was a position to make in the most positive terms; and whover will take the trouble to watch the course of events, will find that we are correct. The policy of England has long been to acknowledge all defaced governments, and that policy will not be departed from in the present case. From France a rimitar processors may safely be expected; and as soon as the Southern confederation has formed a provisional government, it will be treated by the two leading powers of Europe as entitled to all the privileges of a sovereign State. The greatest inconvenience would arise from the adoption of any tother into opiology. England having no control over the domestic politics of other nations, can only acknowledge whatever form of government they please to set up. To refuse to do so would involve her in codies wars and ruinous commercial embarrassments.

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government they please to set up. To refuse to do so would involve her in endiese wars and ruinous commercial embarrassments.

If the opinions of an English statesman are, in this instance, dectined to produce an influence over the destinics of the United States, their tendency will be to provent civil war between the two sections. A war between brothers, such as Lord Palmerston here deprecates, is the bitterest of all wars; it would sow the seeds of animosity which would bear bitter fruit for generations to come. The wise and statesmanific policy was first to attempt a reconciliation; but if all efforts in this direction are to be held to fail, coercion or civil war ought not to be thought of. The North is numerically stronger and, perhaps, wealthier than the South, and there is little reason to doubt that it could make a conquest of the seceding section. But that it could not hold the Southern as conquered States is just as certain. Secession may not be a constitutional right; but, practically, if nearly half the States of the Union insist upon it, there are no means of preventing its consummation.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Special Message from the Governor of Misalsaippi—The Navigation of the Great River Not to be Obstructed—Treaty History of Mississippi Navigation-Message of the Governor of Mississippi to the State Legislature, Convened in Extraordinary Session, &c.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 15, 1861. Regarding it certain that the Convention which is now in session would dissolve the connection between the in session would dissolve the connection between the State of Mississippi and the United States, and make many and important changes in the organic law of the State, thus rendering much ordinary legislation necessary to harmonize the statute law with the amended constitution, and to provide for the wants of the State in the new renation she may assume. I have convened the Legislature in extraordinary sension. You meet under perplexing and nevel circumstances, such as never surrounded any former seesion of the Legislature of this State. Numerous, grave and new questions, growing out of the present relations of Mississippi with the surrounding States, must be most and solved at your present session. Since your adjournment events of the gravest moment have followed each other with unprecedented regislity. The hopes of the most sanguine friends of the Southern cause seem about to be realized in the formation of a Southern confederacy, embracing a very large majority, if not all the slaveholding States. South Chrolina, in an ordinance passed on the 20th day of Decomber, 1866, has secented from the federal Union. The convention of the people of Mississippi, called at your late session, passed an ordinance of secession on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1861, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, marked A. Florida followed with her ordinance of secession on the 11th day of the present month.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana have taken possession of the forts and attempting to take possession of such of the forts as she deems necessary for her safety. Alabama has sent to her aid a considerable force, and seven companies of volunteers, of this State, have been sent from the counties of Chicksawy, Lowdes, Norubee and Chark to aid Flerida and Alabama in taking possession of the forts and Navy Yard at Penssools.

her aid a considerable force, and seven companies of volunteers, of this State, have been sent from the counties of Chick assaw, Lowndes, Norubee and Clark to aid Fleryda and Alabama in taking possession of the forts and Navy Yard at Fensacola.

The result of the expedition is not yet knows to me.

Major Mims was sent by me to meet the Minimshippi volunteers at Enterprise, with instructions to previde them all necessary camp equipage and provisions, that the sons of Musicalippi might not be required to suiter more privations and hardships than are recessarily incident to the life of a soldier.

Being advised by the Governor of Louisiana that he had reason to believe that an expedition would be sent down the Missassippi river to reinforce the garrisons of the forts and arsenals of that State, I sent Captain Kerr, with sixteen of the Jackson Artillery company, and ordered Captain H. H. Miller to call out the volunteer companies of Vicksburg and take such position as would enable him to prevent any houtile expedition from the Northern States descending the river. Learning that the forts and arsenals were fully garrisoned by Louisiana, I have directed Captain H. H. Miller to withdraw his forces from the position they had taken.

As soon as I was informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken the arsenal at Babos Rouge, I sent Colonel C. G. Armstead with a letter to Governor Moore, request ung him to furnish Missassippi with ten thousand stand of arms, on such terms as he might deem just. Colonel Armstead informs me that his Excellency has responded to my request by ordering eight thousand muskets (5,000), one thousand rifles, and nix twenty-four pound gans, with carriages, and a considerable amount of ammunition to be delivered to him, which will be shipped to Mississippi as soon as possible.

This act of friendship and confidence from our sister State I hope will be fully appreciated and duly acknowledged by the Legislature and people of Mississippi. Finding the State present of the Industry of the Province of

civilization.

We have embarked upon a stormy see, and much of the peril which attends our voyage is to be apprehended from the thoughtfleamen and passions of our own crew. Law and order must prevail, or there is no astrety for the ship. For these reasons I recommend that more stringent laws be passed for the punishment of crime of individuals may not be required to incur the responsibility or inflicting punishment without the forms of law, to save their homes from the incendiary, and that all punishments may be indicated by courts regularly constituted by law.

I further recommend that the most prompt and efficient

Northwesters and the Southern States, a least served.
But if this may not be, if justice, prudence and moderation on our part cannot save us from war and invasion, there will then be nothing left for Mississippi but to lay her lance in rest and cry, God defent the right.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

THE TREATY HISTORY OF THE NAVIGATION